## LATEST CABLE NEWS

The Afghan Ambassadors Sent Home.

PASSINANTI CONDEMNED.

The Men of the New Spanish Ministry.

POLITICAL EUROPE

The De Broglie Impeachment--- Bismarck's Discipline Bil Rejected-The Oriental Question.

THE AFGHAN ANARCHY.

THE LAST HOURS OF THE AMEER-THE RIVAL CLAIMANTS AT WORK-THE AMBASSADORS SENT HOME BY KAUPMANN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

TASHKEND, Turkestan, March 7, 1879. The Afghan ambassadors have been notified that their powers have expired. They will, therefore, return shortly to join Yakoob Khan, who is said to be still at Cabul. Their baggage has already left. The official report of Dr. Javorsky would go to show that Shere Ali died a natural death. No autopsy was made. The Ameer died on the 21st of February, after two days' agony. His sufferings were mitigated as far as was in his power by the Russian doctor, Javorsky, who was sent for at the last moment. Immediately after the Ameer's death massacres were, begun by the three rival parties-those of Yakoob Khan, the present occupant of the throne, Azim Khan, Shere Ali's brother, and the dead monarch's nephew. The second named was Governor of Mazar-i-Shariff. He is now a prisoner and his house has been delivered up to pillage. The party of Yakoob Khan having been victorious, he appointed a new Governor, who at ten o'clock on the evening of the 22d sent and released Dr. Javorsky, the Russian surgeon, who had been thrown into prison. The Governor, apprehending danger from 15,000 infurlated soldiers who had been let loose, escorted him in person to the frontier. The Doctor is hourly expected to arrive in Tashkend. He brings with him letters addressed to General Kaufmann and the Afghan ambassadors detailing all the facts of the Ameer's death. The Afghan ambassadors are in despair, and greatly disquieted about their families. They return to Afghanistan on the 7th. It is reported that Yakoob Khan

PASSANANTE CONVICTED.

has abandoned Cabul and retired to Herat.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN OF KING HUMBERT OF ITALY SENTENCED TO DEATH-PROCEED INGS DURING THE TWO DAYS' TRIAL-TERROI OF THE PRISONER-TESTIMONY OF THE MED ICAL EXPERTS-HOW PASSANANTE WAS QUES-

IBY CABLE TO THE HERALD.

NAPLES, March 8, 1879. The trial of Giovanni Passanante, de scribed as a pastry cook and "a hater of kings," for the attempted assassination of King Humbert of Italy on November 17 of last year came to an end yesterday afternoon with a verdict of guilty and the usual sentence to death. The date of the execution has not been announced, and opinion is almost unanimous that King Humbert will commute the sentence of the Court to penal servitude for life. This belief is based on the precedent furnished by the punishment meted out to the men convicted of throwing bombs during parades in Florence and Pisa, on which occasions several people were killed. An important difference between the two crimes exists, however, in the facts, first, that as capital punishment no longer exists by statute in Tuscany, the King doubtless wished that the law of the province should be paramount, and, second, that the attack of Passanante in the streets of Naples was directed solely against the person of His Majesty. Even in the liberal Italy of to-day there is great difference between murder and attempted regicide.

of Ministers, who was riding in the carriage with the King, Queen and Prince Royal at the time of the attack, was examined at yesterday's sitting. He testified to the general facts already known to the world, and described the way in which he was wounded in the defence of the King. The captain of cuirassiers, who witnessed the attack and aided in the arrest of the ambitious regicide, was next examined. Nothing new was elicited from either of these witnesses, their testimony being substantially the same as given at the first examination, immediately after the arrest. This closed yesterday's proceedings and the accused was sonducted back to the prison of S. Fransisco, where for the past two months the wretched man has been subjected to all manner of inquisitorial treatment by the President of the Naples Court of Assize. To such an extent was this scientific and legal inquisition carried that the Naples magistrates were severely consured in the Chamber of Deputies by Taiuni, the Minister of Justice.

Signor Cairoli, ex-President of the Council

The session of the trial yesterday was in many respects an exceedingly painful spec-The prisoner's advocate asked that the trial proceed in the absence of Passapante, stating as a reason that the excitement of yesterday's hearing had completely prostrated him. On the demand of Commendatore La Francesca, advocate for the

refused, and after a brief interval the trembling cook was brought in. It was a sad sight, however grave the offence with which he stood charged. He was weeping violently, and after entering the court room endeavored to hide himself behind a pillar in order to avoid the staring throng that filled the apartment. The sentiment among the audience that filled the court room was clearly adverse to the prisoner at the bar. Passanante made repeated efforts to divert the course of the trial into a discussion of the principles he professes. Once, when called to order, he excited great amusement among the unsympathetic spectators by declaring that if he was not allowed to speak he mght

as well go away. Then followed the reports of the medical examiners. Several of the most noted madhouse keepers in Italy, who had been summoned to Naples to examine Passanante as to his sanity, were heard. They detailed, severally and collectively, the various psychological tests to which the bewildered cook had been subjected. The vehement assertion of Passanant that he was thoroughly sane appeared to have had great weight with all the specialists. The testimony of all the witnesses went to show that Passanante was perfectly sane. This being established, together with the fact that he was the man who had made the attack, conviction was already looked upon as secured.

The speeches by counsel occupied little time. The jury, after deliberating only a few minutes, rendered a verdict of "guilty." The sentence to death was delivered from the bench in the usual manner, and the Court adjourned. The delay which occurred in bringing Passanante to trial might have been avoided if the Cabinet had consented to his orime being treated as against the safety of the State and to his being tried by the Senate. The majority, however, yielded to the prevalent aversion to capital punishment by causing the trial to be before the ordinary tribunals. They are supposed to have placed the King in the quasi necessity of commuting the death

SPAIN AND CUBA.

GENERAL MARTINEZ CAMPOS PORMS A NEV SPANISH MINISTRY—OVERTHROW OF CANOVAS DEL CASTILIO

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Madnid, March 7, 1879. General Martinez Campos has formed a new Cabi net, which has received the approval of King Alfonso. The overthrow of Canovas del Castillo and the retrogressionists is signally complete. The Ministry stands as follows:—
General Martinez Campos. . Minister of War and Presi

dent of the Council.
Señor Melans.....Minister of Foreign Af-Admiral Pavia.....Minister of Marine, Count de Toreno......Minister of Works.
The Marquis of Orovio....Minister of Finance.

The new Ministers have taken their oaths of office with the exception of Seffor Ayals, who declines to eve on account of ill health. The Marquis de Orovio will take the Ministry of the Colonies of interim in addition to the Ministry of Pinance. Gen eral Martinez Campos has suggested to the King the appointment of General Blanco as Governor General of Cube; and as the General's influence seems to be paramount in Spain now, the recommendatio equal to General Blanco's appointment.

THE REAL CAUSES THAT LED TO GENERAL MAR-TIMEZ CAMPOS' RETURN TO SPAIN.

sources state that information has been received in that city from Madrid throwing much new light upon the real cause that led to the departure of Captain General Martinez Campos for Spain. It appears that General Campos proposed to the Minister for the of the greatest importance, and that the Minister, after a Cabinet council on the subject, answered that it would be convenient to leave the proposed reforms aside and look for other means for improving the situation of the island. 'To this General Campos replied that he would be delighted if the Minister of the Colonies would come personally to Cubs, in order to convince himself of the necessity for these proposed reforms. This the Minister declined to do, because he was not authorized to act independently, whereupon the General requested that permission might be given him to explain personally to the King and his Ministers the reasons which impelled him to propose the reforms. The King secode to this request. Thus General Campos was not expressly called to Spain by the King, as was reported, in order to take charge of the office reported, in order to take charge of the office of Minister of War, or to replace the President of the Ministry, Sellor Canovas del Castillo. General Martinez Campos' views appear to be in harmony with the personal opinions of the King. General Campos is ot present the most prominent person of Spain, less by reason of very extraordinary talent than on count of his firm will, united with great pr bity and clear understanding which teach him that the time has come when Spain should do away with old preju

GENERAL EUROPEAN POLITICS.

EFFECT OF THE FRENCH MINISTERIAL CHANGES IMPRACEMENT OF THE DE BROGLIE CABINET DECIDED UPON-THE ORIENTAL QUESTION-BISMABCR'S GAGGING BILL DEPEATED.

[BY CABLE TO THE BERALD.] LONDON, March 8, 1879.

The recent French Ministerial changes give the pure Left exactly one-half the posts in the Cabinet. M. Lepère, Minister of the Interior, is an advanced Gambettist; M. Waddington, President of the Counand Foreign Minister; M. Say, Minister and Foreign Minister; M. Say, Minister Finance; Admiral Jauréguibarry, Minister Marine and General Gresley, Minister of This is a considerable shifting of the Ministerial centre of gravity in favor of the Left. In the debate on the Merchant Shipping bill M. Lepère stated that the government is in favor of bounties on ship-building, but noton the equipment. The Times Paris correspondent remarks that the government's agree-ing to the bounties at the last moment is another proof of their lack of resolution, and is a bad omen for their firmness relative to commercial treaties. The Paris Moniteur has reason to believe that all the French ambassadors abroad will resign if the Cabinet is overthrown. The Recolution Française has been fined 3,000 francs for publishing articles written by Valles and other condemned Communists, TRE DE BROGLIE CABINET.

The Committee of Inquiry have decided in favor of the impeachment of the Ministers of the 16th of May (the de Broglie-Fourtou Cabinet) and the Ministry of General de Grimandet-de-Rochebouet by a vote of 21 to 7. A Paris despatch says that the report vote of 21 to 7. A Paris despaton says that he report recommending the impeachment of the Ministry of the 16th of May and the Rechebouet Ministry, will be presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and the Ministry will demand that mendatore La Francesca, advocate for the the debate be fixed for Monday or Tuesday. prosecution, this request, however, was The committee arrived at its decision, notwith-

standing the remonstrances of Ministers Waddington declared they were more than ever opposed to im-peachment. La France, of Paris (radical), says it is generally supposed that the Chamber will adopt the committee's report, as many members of the Left Centre have been requested by their constituents to

> THE ORIENTAL QUESTION [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 7, 1879 The correspondent of the Times at Constant says that the International Commission at Philip popolis has lately made rapid progress. Some of th be completed before the Russians begin to retire Referring to the statement that an official communi Powers are disposed to insist upon complete execu-tion of the Tresty of Berlin, &c., the *Times*, in its Foreign Secretary, replied very satisfactorily to Russians were certainly expected to evacuate Rou-melia in the time allotted by the Berlin Treaty; and regards the entry of the Turkish troops he would only refer to the treaty, which said the Porte's troops would be able to garrison the frontier and Times further says:—"Everything will depend upon the resolution manifested by the Powers during the next few weeks. If any symptoms of wavering in our adherence to the terms of the treaty are dis-cernible there are plenty of agitators who will make their efforts is certain beforehand they will not be made. Should a conference be deemed advisarisen, it should be clearly laid down beforehan that no proposal can be even entertained altering any particular on which our government laid streat Berlin."

A despatch to the Times from Tirnova states the it is said a compromise has been effected between the extreme and moderate Deputies, by which the former agree to proceed with the discussion of the constitution and the latter consent to postpone the election of a prince until it can be made for Eastern Roumelia as well as Bulgaria. Meanwhile a regency seems to be contemplate !.

A despatch to the Times from Constantinople say the Porte has concentrated three brigades at Nevro-kop, Melenik and Gumurdoins to repel incursions of Bulgarians into Macedonis. It is expected that the Turkish troops will enter Adrianople on Sat-

dori Pacha has notified the Greek Minister here that the Turkish troops have dispersed the band which en tered Thessaly from Greece recently, killing severa number and equipment of the raiders proved that they were not brigands, as the Greek government

BISMARCK'S GAGGING BILL.

London, March 7, 1879.

The Parliamentary Discipline bill has been rejected in the Reichstag. The Reichstag has also rejected a motion from the conservatives for rendering the standing orders more stringent, but adopted the report to the House whether its regulations r quire modification. The Berlin correspondent of the Dully News, reviewing the attitude of the free traders says:-"The word compromise is abroad, and points which lend themselves to early concessions are openly petrayed. The leading part in a compromise is signed to Herr Delbruck. He will probably decline it as inconsistent with his principles, but even if he fails, there are but too many liberals who will make any sacrifice to avoid a rupture with option in the matter. I do not believe he will exer himself much to come to an understanding with the

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

MR. JAMES M'HENRY'S CIRCULAR TO THE BONT AND SHAREHOLDERS. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, March 7, 1879. Mr. James McHenry, in accordance with his proious notice, has issued a circular inviting the bond Railway to meet on the 11th inst, to decide upon th

First.—The power of the trustees to depart from the reorganization scheme dated July 21, 1875.

Scomd—That the increase to \$10,000,000 of the prior lien bonds and the undefined increase in the issue of first mortgage bonds are improvident and

porated.

ourth—That the lease into which the trustees have
ifted their intention to enter is one involving
t disastrous consequences to the bond and share

Fifth—That the recent action of the trustees renders it impossible for the bond and share holders to longer repose confidence in their judgment.

Note—That a committee be appointed to represent the bond and share holders as to all further action to be taken on behalf of the company.

CABLE NOTES.

Dr. Butt's condition was unchanged and very pre-carious yesterday, but at night a decided improve-The United States steamship Enterprise arrived at reelons on the 4th inst.

It is rumored at Lisbon that France and Portugal are about to blockade Dahomey.

don for Astrakhan on Monday next. The Polytechnic Institution on Regent street, Lon on, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

The House of Commons rejected yesterday a mo-tion in favor of female suffrage by a vote of 217 to M. du Curthail, the present French Consul at New Orleans, has been appointed Consul General at

The French Chamber of Deputies has voted 225.000 francs for participation in the Australian Inter-national Exhibition of 1880-1881.

The English Home Secretary will recommend the pardon of Habron, the youth sentenced to death for the murder of a policeman at Whalley Range in 1876. Queen Victoria will embark at Portsmouth on the 25th inst. aboard the royal yacht Victoria and Albert for Cherbourg. The Queen will probably be absent

Henri Lacoy, a banker and president of the Tribunal of Commerce at Tarbes, France, fraudu-lently bankrupted and absconded. Many small local creditors are affected. The amount of his deficit is not yet known.

Liverpool still hold out for higher wages. One thouand striking tin plate workers, at Cardiff, have re sumed work on the master's terms-a reduction of en per cent. Three thousand iron workers, at Bradford, have resolved to strike.

BANK SUSPENSION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 7, 1879, Judge Culver's private banking house, at Pontine Livingstone county, Il., has been closed by his creditors. His liabilities are \$50,000, of which \$32,000 is secured. The creditors are mostly people in moderate circumstances. This failure causes great excitement, and will occasion much suffering in the neighborhood.

RESPITES FOR WIFE MURDERERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

HARRISBURG, Ps., March 7, 1879 As the Board of Pardons will not meet in special essions this month to consider the murder cases of sessions this month to consider the murder cases of Hezekiah Shaffer, of Franklin county, and Alexander Sayre, of Philadelphia, wife murderers, whose excutions are fixed for the 18th inst., thournon Hoyt will respite them for a few weeks, in order to give them a chance before the Board at the regular session on the first Tuesday in April. The necessary papers have been filed in the case of Sayre, and those in that of Schaffer will reach here in a few days. BOYTON'S VOYAGE.

THE ENTERPRISING SWIMMER WELCOMED TO KENTUCKY

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] IBONTON, Ohio, March 7, 1879.

After twelve hours of continuous paddling Cap tain Paul Boyton arrived here at nine o'clock evening, having made a run of sixty miles down the Ohio current. He left Gallipolis at nine o'clock this morning, amid the cheers of the populace and the strains of music. The first few miles were made in ordinary time, but soon was remarkable in point of rapidity Raccoon Island was passed at ten making eight miles in an hour, doubling his ordinary speed. The ster Lizzie Johnston passed him near Cham burg at noon, the passengers greeting him with loud cheers. Millersport was passed at two P. M. and Huntington was sighted at twenty minutes to five. Here extensive preparations were made to receive the plucky swimmer, but so much rowdyism was displayed that he refused to land running over to the Ohio side, and passing by, to the consternation of the waiting multitude.

running over to the Ohio side, and passing by, the consternation of the waiting multitude.

\*\*MELOMED TO OLD KENTUCKY.\*\*
Shortly after six o'clock the Captain came in sigh of the steamer Fashion, lying at the mouth of the Big Sandy River, the boundary separating West Vit in the Sandy River, the boundary separating West Vit in the Sandy River, the boundary separating West Vit in the Sandy River, the Sandy River, the Sandy River, the Sandy River, the Sandy River of Catlettaburg, two miles below, with a delegation of Kentucky ladies and gentlemen to we come Boyton to the shores of old Kentucky Soyton soon came alongside and kept up a runnin conversation with the passengers as he was escorte to Catlettaburg, where a banquet was prepared to the river bank. The bold navigator, although wear and drowsy, refused to leave the water, but partoo frefreshments in the river. Three cheers were the given, to which he responded by pulling out into the darkness and yelling heartily. "Viva Kentucky! He then continued on his trip, and his bugle could be heard at Ironton long before he landed. Here beacon fire was prepared. When about a mile abov here the steamer Fannie Dugan, going up stream almost ran him down. He arrived at nine o'cloc precisely.

precisely.

Captain Boyton says his muscles are becoming hardened, but he is fast losing flesh. His next run is to Maveville, after which he will make a stretch of it to Cincinnati, arriving there on Tuesday. As great excitement prevails there extensive police preparations will be necessary to avoid accidents.

TENNESSEE'S DERT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NASHVILLE, March 7, 1879. mocratic members of the Legislature held Numerous speeches were made and resolution offered, but nothing definite was reached. The pro-ceedings showed a wide diversity of opinion, and but little hope of effecting a settlement.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] PETERSBURG, Va., March 7, 1879. anes attempted to cowhide John

Jones near the Appomattox depot this morning be-cause the latter had caused Eanes' arrest lately on a charge of stealing, which was disproved. Jones drew a pistol to defend himself, when Eanes fired, wounding Jones slightly. Eanes then fied. Five or six more shots were exchanged at close quarters, but without further effect.

VICAR GENERAL KUNDIG'S FUNERAL

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 7, 1879. The funeral of the late Vicar General Kundig takes place on Saturday morning. A large number of Matthews, of Racine, will deliver the funeral oration By appointment of Archbishop Henni Rev. Fathe Donahue, of the Cathedral parish, assumed the dutie

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT. WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER
WASHINGTON, March 8—1 A. M.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley varmer southeast to southwest winds and clear or

partly cloudy weather, with stationary to slowly fall

and northeast to southeast winds, a slight rise in barometer and no decided change in temperature. For New England and the Middle States, clear or partly cloudy weather, northerly winds shifting to easterly and southerly, a slight rise followed by fall-

southerly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by light rains during the afternoon or evening.

For the upper lake region, warmer east

winds, partly cloudy weather and falling barometer during the day, with light rain or snow in the northern portion, followed during the night by rising barometer and northerly to westerly winds.

and light rains.

Cautionary signals continue at Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Ludington, Smithville, Macon, Cape Look out, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Cape Henry; and cautionary off abore signals at Eastport.

THE WEATHER TESTERDAY. 

A STARTLING FORGERY.

TAMES R. EVENE'S NAME SIGNED TO A BOOTS DESPATCH AND THE CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET BROKEN BY AN UNAUTHORIZED SALE.

The announcement that the price of wheat in Chicago had been knocked down by means of the forged signature to a despatch of the nam of Mr. James R. Keene caused a sensation among the speculators of this city last evening. Mr. Keene's large operations in wheat have been theme of discussion for a long time, and his pur-chase of 3,000,000 bushels in Chicago at an average less than eighty cents per bushel was an nounced in the Herald during the early part of the winter. Last evening at the Hotel Brunswick Mr. Keene stated to a reporter that his name was forged Thurday night to a half rate telegraphic message to J. K. Fisher & Co., grain brokers, of Chicago, directing them to sell 3,000,000 bushels of wheat on Mr. Keene secount. This caused the decline in wheat in Chicago yesterday from ninety-six to ninety-three cents bushel at the morning and afternoon boards. Mr Keene knew nothing of the transaction until the afternoon, and he repudiates the entire sale, which will compel the repurchase by Fisher & Co. of the smount sold on his account. Mr. Keene says he had no intention of making any sales of grain at present, and certainly not at ninety-three cents per bushel. The message was sent through the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and, Mr. Keene states, was evidently the work of an agent in New York of a conspiracy formed in Chicago by parties who were largely short on provisions and who hoped by breaking the wheat market to cover their sales and buy long. Steps have been taken to discover the author of the tele. gram. Mr. Keene says suspicions are strong against what is known as the provision clique of Chicago, A large reward will be immediately offered by Keene for the discovery of the forger and his associates. The original copy of the despatch is now in Mr. Keene's possession ALL SORTS OF RUMORS

The news of the forgery was much talked of in the aptown hotels and clubs last evening. One gentleman related the way in which the forgery was discovered in this fashion :- Mr. Keene received, to his great surprise, a despatch from his Chicago brokers saying. "Have sold half a million of your wheat." Immediately after he received a second despatch, "Have sold another half million." He telographed them, saying he had sent them no order to sell, but before they heard from him the entire 3,000,000 bushels had been disposed of. The signa, ture to the despatch is said to have been simply "Essene," without the initials J. E.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

THE REVOLUTION IN ANTIQUITA-SEVERAL BAT TLES SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUGHT-BOLIVIA AND THE NITRATE QUESTION.

The revolution in Antioquia is now said to be at an end, although advices concern ing the whole affair bear the stamp of uncertainty. The first report received from Buenaventura was to the effect that the conservatives uncertainty. of Antioquia, one of the largest States of the Confederation, had risen against the general government within its borders that the last revolution origin ated—one which threatened even the integrity of the union itself. Several battles have taken place, one at a locality named "Alto Pelado," in which it is reported that "700 conservatives laid down their arms." Another, at a place known as the Cuchillon, which resulted as disastrously as he former for the revolutionary cause. These re-

the former for the revolutionary cause. These reverses, in addition to a few others of less importance, broke the strength of the movement, and latest advices are to the effect that order and quiet were being restored in the State. The President of Antioquia has, in an official tell gram, thanked the President of the State of Cauca for the valuable assistance he had rendered in the emergency.

\*\*ROLIVIA BAD AS EVER.\*\*

Affairs in Bolivia are in a very unsatisfactory condition. A famine is raging in the most fertile portion of the country—the district of Cochamba. In different localities of the department from eight to ten persons died from want of food in twenty days. A serious question regarding the right to tax the nitrate works at Antofagasta and in other parts of the Republic threatens to precipitate the Republic into a war with Chill. By a treaty between the two republics the nitrate works, which are the parts of the Republic threatens to precipitate the Republic into a war with Chill. By a treasy between the two republics the nitrate works, which are the property of Chilians and worked mostly on Chilian account, were guaranteed exemption from taxation of every kind except that which might be imposed by the municipalities. Lately the government at LaPaz, the capital of Bolivia, decreed an export duty on all nitrates exported from the country, on the ground that the tresty celebrated with Chili, and which secured exemption from taxation, was made by a revolutionary government whose acts were not acknowledged by the existing government. The owners of the nitrate establishments have refused to pay the tax. Orders of arrest and imprisonment I ave been issued against them, their agents or factors, in Antofagusta, many of whom have taken retuge on board the Blanco Encalada, a very formidable Chilian iron-clad, which is now in that port.

PREPARING FOR WAR.

From Lims advices have been received that Bolivia is seriously preparing for war and is purchasing arms, &c. The Chilian government has sent the Admiral Cochran, a sister ship of the Blanco Encalada, to Bolivians ports, and so far as the naval part of any possible fight is concerned Chilican dominate the whole Bolivian coast. In the event of any struggle with the Argentine Republic on the of any struggle with the Argentine Republic on the question of boundaries Bolivia could inflict serious injury on the northern provinces of Chili.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-IL FLAUTO MAGICO. Signor Frapelli
Signor Del Puente
Signor Foli
Signor Fyan
Signor Byandi
Signor Bignardi
Signor Francesch
M. Thiorry Monostatos..... Due Oratori .... I Tre Geni Le Tre Damigelle Della Regina

An immense audience last night occupied the academy of Music to enjoy the presentation of Mozart's opera, "Il Fiauto Magico," by Rer Majesty's Opera Company. It is safe to say that it has never been presented with more successful scenic excellence or greater dramatic effect. The chief artists being Mme. Gerster and Mile. Marie Roze, much curiosity was exhibited with reference to their respective personations. •
It is needless to say that both of them fairly di-

It is needless to say that both of them fairly divided the honors of the evening. The opera is one that calls for a strong cast, and, as may be noted above, Colonel Mapiceon presented his best artists. It was generally conceded that Mme. Roze never looked or sang more exquisitely than she did while representing the character of Pamina, a part with which she has been identified during a long operatic experience, or that Mme Gerster ever more superbly interpreted the part of Astrifammante. The bulk of the vocal work rested upon Mme. Roz., and her fine mezzo soprano voice, beauty of person and elegance of dress, all combined to make the occasion one that will be long remembered in musical circles. Signor Frapolli iscked the power that is required in the ropresentation of his part, but compensated for his deficiency in this respect by carnestness and taste. Signor Del Puente as Papagena was admirable, and with M. Thierry, who personated Monostatos, kept the house in good humor from beginning to end as the representatives of the comic slement. The Papagena of Mme. Sinice, the rich vocalism of Signor Pystic as the Priest, the fine contralto of Mme. Lablache, heard in the trio of "Geni," and the deep, sonorous vigor of Signor Foli as Sarastro also command praise. The "Magic Flute" affords much opportunity for scenic effect, and the management last night left nothing undone in the way of choral or scenic effect that was needed to emphasize their purpose to supply the public with a better rendition of the opera

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-FIFTH PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The audience that assembled at the Academy of Music yesterday afternoon was composed chiefly of ladies. It was large, and from an amateur point of view critical. From the satisfaction expressed it is fair to assume that the entertainment was in every way pleasing. The first number on the programm was Mozart's symphony in C, a composition that is quite familiar and yet always welcome when interpreted by a congregation of true artists, led by such a conductor as Neuendorff. The allegro movements seemed a trifle blow, and the concert to-morrow evening will doubtless show a decided improvement. The second feature on the programme was a concerto for plane by Ignaz Brüll, played by Mr. Richard Hoffman. The theme is neither novel nor elaborate, and yet it affords so excellent an artist as Mr. Hoffman the opportunity of introducing many admirable effects suited to his style, which is one that illustrates what may be called the lighter poetry and embroidery of music. He does not ambitiously attempt to make a sensation by an assumption of unnecessary grandeur, and yet, preserving artistic vigor, develops his theme with a weelth and beauty of expression that is suggestive and educational. is quite familiar and yet always welcome when in-

westh and beauty of expression that is suggestive and educational.

The serenade in G was a gem and afforded ample opportunity to the Philharmonic Society to exhibit its splendid practice with strings in representing the beautiful measures of Fuchs. The last feature of the programme was the "Poeme Symphonique," by Liezt. This also was rendered with the perfection and enthusiasm that attach to thoroughly artistic work. Mr. Neuendorff, as a conductor, is evidently quietly moving into the place that has been occupied by Thomas and is giving the public the best of music.

The fifth concert will take place this evening, when the programme will be repeated.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Insurance Superintendent John F. Smyth is at the St. James. Congressman Joseph G. Cannon, of Illi-nois; ex-Congressman George A. Bagley, of Water-town, N. Y.; ex-Governor Frederick Smyth, of New Hampshire; Curtis Guild, of Boston, and J. C. Williamson, the comedian, are at the Fifth Avenue. Exsor. Congressman Alvah A. Clark, of New Jersey, is at the Grand Central. Acting Bank Superinfeudent Henry L. Lamb, of Albany, is at the Westminster. Bishop John Sharp, of Salt Lake City, is at the St. Nicholas. General T. L. Clingman, of North Caroins, is at the New York. Lieutepant Commande David C. Woodrow, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant. L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, is at the Clar-endon. Ex-Congressman O. B. Matteson, of Utica, and Horatic O. Knight, of Massachusetts, are at the

GET RID OF A COLD AT ONCE BY USING DE PARASOLS. New Style Grand Opening Wednesday, March 12, 1878 WM. A. DROWN & CO., 498 and 500 Broadway.

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